

1
2
3
4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
6 AT SEATTLE

7 JOE J.W. ROBERTS, JR.,

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

10 VILMA KHOUNPHIXAY, et al.,

11 Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:18-cv-00746-MJP-BAT

PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER

12 Defendants filed an Answer to Plaintiff's pro se Complaint. The Court therefore

13 **ORDERS:**

14 **DISCOVERY**

15 Discovery is the process by which one party asks another party to provide relevant
16 information about the case. A party should not file discovery requests or discovery materials
17 with the court unless the party is moving to compel, seeking a protective order, or is otherwise
18 supporting a motion. A party seeking discovery must serve a discovery request on the other
19 party. There are several ways to ask for discovery including: depositions in which one party asks
20 another person questions about the lawsuit; interrogatories in which written questions are served
21 on another party; and requests for production in which a written request to provide documents
22 relevant to the lawsuit is served on another party. *See* Rules 30, 33 and 34 of the Federal Rules of
23 Civil Procedure.

1 All discovery in this case must be completed by **October 25, 2018**. This includes serving
2 responses to interrogatory questions and requests for production, and the completion of all
3 depositions. Responses to interrogatory questions and requests for production must be served
4 not later than **30 days** after service of the discovery requests. The serving party, therefore, must
5 serve discovery requests by **September 21, 2018** so that the responding party can answer by the
6 discovery cut-off. *See* Rules 33(b) and 34(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

7 **MOTIONS**

8 A motion is a formal request that asks the Court to take certain action. All argument in
9 support of the motion must be set forth in the motion itself and not in a separate document. *See*
10 Local Rule CR 7(b)(1). Each motion, together with a proposed order, **must** be served on the
11 opposing party so that the opposing party has an opportunity to respond. In addition, **each**
12 **motion must state in its caption, right below the motion's title, a noting date. The noting**
13 **date is the date the Court will review your motion.**

- 14 • Note the following motions for **the day they are filed**: (1) stipulated
15 or agreed motions; (2) motions to file over-length motions or briefs;
16 (3) motions for reconsideration; (4) joint submissions pursuant to the
optional procedure established in CR 37(a)(1)(B); (5) motions for
default and default judgment; and (6) ex parte motions.
- 17 • Note all other non-dispositive motions for the **third Friday** after filing
18 and service of the motion.
- 19 • Note all dispositive motions (dismissal and summary judgment) and
20 motions for preliminary injunction for the **fourth Friday** after filing
and service of the motion. *See* Local Rule CR 7(d) for complete rules
on noting dates.

21 Any dispositive motion shall be filed and served on or before **November 26, 2018**. If a
22 motion for summary judgment is filed, it is important for the opposing party to note the
23 following:

1 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal
2 Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

3 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for
4 summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be
5 granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact – that is, if
6 there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result
7 of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled
8 to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a
9 party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is
10 properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you
11 cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, **you
must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers
to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in
Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant’s
declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine
issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own
evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate,
may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted,
your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.**

Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 962-63 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added).

12 **Defendants MUST serve *Rand* and *Wyatt* notices concurrently with motions to**
13 **dismiss and motions for summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner plaintiffs will have fair,**
14 **timely and adequate notice of what is required of them in order to oppose those motions.**
15 ***Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 942 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit’s model language for**
16 **such notices is noted above. Defendants who do not file and serve, in a separate document,**
17 **the required *Rand* and *Wyatt* notices may face (a) immediate striking of their motions with**
18 **leave to refile and (b) possible monetary sanctions.**

19 **JOINT PRETRIAL STATEMENT**

20 A Joint Pretrial Statement deadline will be established at a later date, pending the outcome
21 of any motions for dismissal or summary judgment.
22
23

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23

Failure to comply with the provisions of this Order can result in dismissal of the case or other appropriate sanctions. The Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of this Order to plaintiff and to counsel for defendants.


BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA
Chief United States Magistrate Judge